



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

A fatal case of cholera occurred July 20 at Mindszent in Hungary. No further case was reported to August 7 and the locality has been declared free from infection.

Plague on Vessel at Trieste.

A case of plague occurred July 18 among the crew of the steamship *Amphitrite* at Trieste. The diagnosis was bacteriologically confirmed July 26. The vessel left Mersina, in Turkey in Asia, June 19, touched at many ports, including Port Said and Alexandria, and arrived at Trieste July 4. The presence of plague among rats on the vessel was bacteriologically verified.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended July 20, 1912, there were reported at Hongkong 24 cases of plague with 22 deaths.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 1,273 rats, of which number 6 were found infected.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection of Vessels Clearing for the United States.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf reports as follows regarding the inspection of vessels clearing for ports in the United States:

Week ended Aug. 24, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	22
Vessels inspected and passed.....	14
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	681
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	530
Number of vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations.....	11
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	5
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under supervision of public health service.....	3
Bills of health issued with recommendation for fumigation of vessel on arrival at United States port.....	4
Passengers individually certified.....	433
Passengers certified after detention at Tricornia quarantine station:	
For New York.....	35
For Key West.....	14
For New Orleans.....	19

[Destruction of Rats—Disposal of Garbage.

Laboratory reports for the week ended August 24, 1912, show 698 rats examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

A report of the work accomplished by the special service for rat extermination, organized by the Cuban authorities, for the 10 days August 10-20, is as follows:

Days.	Number squares inspected.	Number rats caught.	Number traps set.	Days.	Number squares inspected.	Number rats caught.	Number traps set.
Aug. 11.....	143	126	350	Aug. 17.....	158	120	362
Aug. 12.....	174	155	383	Aug. 18.....	115	59	394
Aug. 13.....	161	155	396	Aug. 19.....	147	123	341
Aug. 14.....	154	121	354	Aug. 20.....	131	227	392
Aug. 15.....	145	89	324	Total..	1,479	1,296	3,683
Aug. 16.....	151	121	387				

Total number of poisons placed, 18,077.

During the same period of 10 days, 691 fines were imposed for noncompliance with the sanitary regulations regarding covered metal garbage cans.

EGYPT.

Typhus Fever.

Consul Knabenshue at Cairo reports that during the three weeks ended June 24 there were reported 17 deaths from typhus fever at Cairo and 6 cases with 3 deaths at Port Said.

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Dr. Allan, surgeon to the American consulate general, reports: During the week ended July 13, 1912, there were reported 19 deaths from cholera and 6 from plague in Calcutta; in all Bengal, 6 cases of plague with 7 deaths; in all India, 277 cases of plague with 204 deaths.

ITALY.

Cholera in Sardinia.

Cholera has been reported in Cagliari, in the southern part of the island of Sardinia. From August 14 to 27 there were officially reported 16 cases with 5 deaths.

Palermo—Typhus Fever.

Consul de Soto reports that during the two weeks ended July 27, 5 cases of typhus fever with 5 deaths were reported in Palermo.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever at Frontera.

A case of yellow fever was officially reported at Frontera August 30, 1912.

Sanitary Inspector Eaves at Frontera reports September 3: Yellow fever of grave character exists at this port.

Dr. Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, advises August 27, 1912, that the troops of the Thirty-ninth Battalion, who were stationed at San Juan Bautista, and among whom several cases of yellow fever had occurred, were transferred to Frontera and there infected two members of the crew of the Swedish brig *Valkyrien*.